NEW YORK HERALD.

Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau sta-JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

THE DALLY HERALD.—Two estitions, I could not copyFF per annum. The MURNING EDITION is exhibited at
8 clook 4. M., and distributed before breakfast; the 45 °CM,
MOIN EDITION can be had of the membrage at it act who, M.
THE WERKLY HERALD, for elevations on this Count
ent, is published every Saturday at 6M, sense per copy, or
35 per annum; for circulation in Surope, and princed in
French and Emplish every must deem pa het day, at 6M, count
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ALL LETTERS by must, for exhibiterations, or with adverticements, to be post-pack, or the postage will be deducted from
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these, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be Borally gaid for any quarter of the world; if used, will be Borally gaid for the published in the morning and afternoon addition, at reasonable price; to be written in a plain, lepthe momen; the proprieto at reponsible for errors in antenerration. NO NOT-Chi reason in manuscrist. NO NOT-Chi reason in manuscrist. The over is intended jor unsertion must be an hentisated by the cours in intended jor unsertion must be an hentisated by the course and address of the writer, not receiving for publication, but as a year style has good faith. We examed return rejected communications.

PRINTING of all kinds even uted beautifully, and with deepatch. Unders received in the wifirs.

THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT is open throughout the might.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-BOADICEA-UNCLE JOHN BEOADWAY THEATRE, Bloodway-Konto-Causto. NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square - Wacovers - Loan

MECHANICS HALL, Broadway, Near Brooms Consum's SOCIETY LIBRARY, Broadway, near Loonard-New On-ALHAMBRA, Broadway, near Prince-Sauce, Leny & Co's. ZOOLOGICAL HALL, BOWEY-VAN ANSUROR & CO'S. MELODEON, Bowery -- WHITE'S SERENAUERS, &c. RESPS LYCEUM, Chatham Square-Erstorian Samusa

CHINESE MUSEUM 529 Broadway-Outwess Consonvins. New York, Friday, January 12, 1849,

The publication of the Monaras Henaub commenced yester day as four o'clock, and finished at ten minutes past seven o'clock.

European News.

The steamship America will be due at Boston to-day or to-morrow, and the United States at this port on Sunday or Monday, with ten and eleven days later news from Europe.

Astounding Official Intelligence from Callformin, Suppressed by the Government. Rumors have been in circulation in Wall street, during the last few days, to the effect that some extraordinary official intelligence has been recently received by the Government at Washington, giving accounts even more brilliant, concerning the gold mines of California, than any that have heretofore been published; but that the President and his cabinet have thought proper, for reasons not ascertained, to suppress their publication and keep the information for the use of themselves and friends. until Congress shall have agreed on some territorial government for that region. For some days past, the particulars of those despatches have leaked out, been discussed and canvassed, in Wall street and elsewhere, and a fact would occasionally appear in some of the journals.

We have not thought proper to give currency to any of those reports, during the present excited state of the public mind in regard to California. The matter, however, has now assumed such a shape in the newspapers, that there can be no impropriety in referring to it, and giving the public some inklings of its character, as far as possible. Accordingly, we extract from the Evening Post the following article on the subject :-

SUPPRESSED INTELLIGENCE ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

SUFFREISED INTELLIGENCE ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

Six :—I perceive in a late number of the Evening
Post the following paragraph:

"It is reported that the government are in possession
of such starting reports of the riches of the California
mines, that they are strad to publish them."

May I ask by what authority the government suppresses this information respecting our new possessions
in California. Is it that all the friends and relations
of the cabinet may have the first chance in, and secure
their fortunes, without being obliged to encounter a
general competition? I perceive a California company
was raised in Albany a short time since, of which near
relatives and jets of one member of the cabinet figured
extensively. The same cabinet officer has had a son
and an instrument at work in the mining districts
very quietly for more than six months; and it is the
first time the latter was ever known to be quiet so
long in his life. The confidential secretary of another
member of the cabinet has gone, or is on his way out
there, in connection with a band who have not, probably, remained ignorant of the information which the

memer of the capinet has gone or is on his way out there, in connection with a band who have not, probably, remained ignorant of the information which the cabinet have not dared to communicate to the public. I would ack whether it would not be as well for Congress to send for this fatal. "knowledge of good and evil," and judge for themselves whether the American people have got firmness enough to bear it.

Respectfully, yours, XENOPHON.

The inquiries of our correspondent are very natural, and have doubtless eccurred to most persons who read the announcement contained in this journal. We had heard the same story some time previous to its publication, but we were unwilling to give further currency to it, until we could trace it, as we have done, to a responsible source. We are unwilling to judge of the motives of the cabinet in suppressing information, the particulars of which are not in our possession, but in our judgment they have assumed an unenvisible responsibility.

In the first place, it is difficult to see what sails can

particulars of which are not in our possession, but in our judgment they have assumed an unenviable responsibility.

In the first place it is difficult to see what evils can aconue from these revelations, which will not be just as certain to follow the receipt of the same revolations in Wall street, in less than three months, direct from California; for within that period probably the whole country will know as much of the gold region as Col. Stevenson or Mr. Commissary Marcy.

In the next place those who may have lost an epportunity of availing themselves of intelligence which the government might have placed within their reach, will look upon its suppression as an officious and even corrupt affectation of solicitude, employed to cover selfish and mercenary designs of their own.

In the third place there are those who may be led to suspect that this story has been given out merely to excuse the government for having beld in its possession during the whole of the past summer, intelligence respecting the wealth of California, which no one has had the opportunity of taking advantage of except those who have been in the employ of the government by the appointment of fresident folk.

Some of these, it is well known, are returning, or have returned with their millions, and if the suspicion should get abroad that any portion of the cabinet had connived with these operators, by keeping from the public the earliest intelligence from California which they received, they will then repent an act which, without any imputation upon the parties advising it, is a questionable piece of statesmanship.

By this statement it appears that our cotempora.

By this statement it appears that our cotempora ry had heard of those rumors in common with the abitues of Wall street, and could not resist the desire to trace them to the sources from which they sprung. We learn that one of the "respectable sources" alluded to by the Evening Post is a very emment merchant down town, Jas. Lee, Esq.; perhaps other authorities are given, but of those we have not heard.

Looking over the whole matter, we cannot resis the conviction that there may be something in the allegations made against the government for sup pressing the intelligence which they may have received. Our cotemporary alludes, without namin him, to a certain relative of a member of the administration, having already made an immense fortune in California under this state of secrecy. It is said that Captain Marcy, son of the Secretary of War, has been selling every thing in his camp in exchange for gold dust, that he had collected fifteen barrels tull of gold ore, and been under the necessi ty of burying it very secretly, until a vessel of war would arrive and convey it to the United States. Other statements go a greater length. It is said that immense masses of native gold, amounting to one, two, and three hundred pounds in weight, have been discovered, with what truth we are un able to determine. Again-great suffering, it seems, exists in California for the want of food, and all the whale ships are selling everything they have, at Monterey and San Francisco, at immense profits. Emigrants from the Sandwich Islands. Oregon, Mexico, and other countries bordering on the Pacific, are crowding into California, in immense numbers. In fact, it is supposed by some that the mineral wealth of the region of the Sacra mento, San Juan, and on both sides of the Sierra Nevada, including the great basin which the Mormons have appropriated, surpasses in value and abundance any thing of the kind that has been dis-

present day. These representations, added to the official information heretofore communicated, will tend to increase the lever for emigrating to California. No

covered from the beginning of civilization to the

doubt exaggerations will spring up in these matters, and speculators will endeavor to fill the minds of the community with vistons of wealth which will never be realized; but who would have beheved six months ago, by merely reading in the columns of any journal, the official statements that have recently been put forth by the President at the commencement of the present session of Con-gress? It was about the middle of last summer, that we received the first intelligence of the vast discoveries of gold mines in California, from our correspondents in that region, and published them world. We believe that the New York Herald was the first, or one of the first journals, that gave publicity to the astounding discoveries in thatrepion. Yet, although the description which our correspondents gave us, did not surpass, but in fact were rather short of, the official accounts put forth by the government in December last, there were but few that paid any attention to them, either in this country or in Europe. The discoveries were ridiculed at the time by many of the journals on this side of the Atlantic, and they met with the same fate in the press of England, and other parts of Europe. There were some, however, who had faith in them. We know of two or three com mercial houses in this city, who had faith in the statements published in the Herald, and they organized private companies, purchased vessels and filled them with merchandize suitable to that region, and seat them around Cape Horn; and probably, if they reach San Francisco in salety, those merchants will reap immense fortunes by the sale of them. One of those merchants expects from this venture to realize at once a fortune of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the others, sums varying from one hundred thousand down to thirty thousand, according to the amount of goods which they sent to that region. These are very snug results, growing out of a belief in the New York Heraid.

The charge made by our cotemporary against

the Government, for holding in its possession, during the last summer, intelligence respecting the wealth of California, is not, therefore, made out, and is utterly futile and absord. We had intelligence of those discoveries last summer as soon as the Government at Washington had them, and we published it the day after, as can be seen by referring to the columns of the Herald. The official accounts at the commencement of the present session, were not more striking, more truthful, or more accurate, although longer, than those which we published at that period. It is unfair, therefore, to charge the Government with concealing information on this subject, nor do we believe that they possess much in addition to what was received in the last accounts from California-accounts which were first published at New Orleans, we believe, and afterwards in every other city in the Union. The Government may have fuller and more exact statements, by the despatches recently received, than those that have been published; but we have no doubt that they will be given to the public as soon

Another point of importance in reference emigration to California, and the discovery of the gold mines there: Congress is yet wasting its ime on the subject of preparing a government for that region. Few of the members seem to en-tertain right notions on the subject. Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, may be mistaken in the policy of instituting, at once, a State government there; but we suspect that he is right in the opinion, that Califorma will very soon take the matter into her own hands, and organize a government of her own, by setting up a separate republic on the Pacific, without caring what is done in Washington, or what debates may take place in Congress. The charaster of the emigration from the Northern States, warrants the accuracy of such anticipations. W have every reason to believe that many of the adventurers, now flocking to California, are full eithe idea of making that region a separate and distinct republic, with the Rocky Mountains for a boundary line between the old States; and look to the day when they will be able to take all Mexico under their wing, and possess control over all the shore of the Pacific from the Isthmus to the Russian possessions on the north. The idea of a great republic on the Pacific, with its centre in Califorms, and its wings extending over Mexico to sessions on the north, is beginning to prevail among many of those hardy, determined, intelligent, enterprising emigrants, who are leaving the Northern States, and crowding to that new El Dorado.

If such views and purposes take root among those men, they are going in such numbers as wi enable them to carry them into execution easily Where will Congress and its legislation be then What of their absurd, technical, and abstract debates about slavery ? California, from present appearances, is destined to become one of the most remarkable countries on this continent. The men going there will give it that character, and nothing

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN CONGRESS. - The slavery question, with reference to California and the District of Columbia, which has so long, and to so little purpose, agitated Congress, begins to exhibit a new phase—a phase that beto-kens an early subsidence of the angry feeling it invariably excites, and a new and local direction to the general subject. Mr. Got 's resolution about the slave trade in the District of Columbia, has been laid on the table; and the Wilmot proviso, touching the new territories, seems also to be abating its importance. The impression begins to prevail, that California may declare herself an independent republic; and this appears to have operated as an extinguisher for the present upon the slavery excitement at Washington.

Mr. Metcalfe, one of the Senators from Kentucky, in the course of some observations he recently made upon the agitation, alluded to the possibility of Kentucky actually abolishing slavery herself, at the convention which is to meet there shortly to revise the State constitution. This, however, would be nothing very novel or very startling. During the sittings of the Virginia convention, which was held about thirty years ago to revise the constitution of the "Old Dominion," there was a very strong movement from Western Virginia, in favor of manumitting the slaves. The effect, however, which this would have had upon the stability of the institution in that State, was quickly counteracted by the dictatorial and intermeddling conduct of a few sanctimonious and popularity-hunting abolitionists in the North, who made their professions for the slave a catspaw to work their way to political power. If the Northern representatives had long since ceased their eternal talk about slavery, and given up their intolerable insolence towards the South, many have predicted that Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and perhaps Tennessee, would have long since made decided movements in favor of getting rid of their slave population.

At all events, there seems to be considerable subsidence of the slavery excitement in Congress, judging from recent votes; and we doubt very much whether the much-talked of report of Mr. Calhoun and the Southern caucus, which is to be made on the 15th inst., will have the effect of getting up much steam on the matter. The whole country has got heartily tired of interminable discussions on abstract questions. Slavery is a peculiar institution in the Southern States, and these alone have the right to treat the matter as to them may appear best and most suitable.

CERTIFICATES OF DAMAGE .- For the benefit of the commercial community, we would state that the marine surveyor's certificates of damage sustained on the voyage of importation are received as evidence of the fact at the custom-house; and that the recent decision of the Treasury Department in regard to the port wardens, has been re-

BISHOP HUGHES AND THE POPE.-Some no tice has been taken of a sermon recently preached by Bishop Hughes, concerning the late events in Italy, and the unhappy elo, ement of the Pope from Rome. Bishop Hughes expresses a great deal of sympathy for the distresses of the Pope; and every true Catholic, and many honest Protestants, will join with him in such feeling But while the bishop feels like a man of piety and humanity for the misfortunes of his Holiness, he should not indulge in terrible denunctations against the cause of popular liberty and human rights. now in the first throes of parturition in Italy and all over the world. At all events, the bishop should be consistent in his opinions for one year, at least, or if he could not hold out for a whole year, he might try to do so for six months. Has he forgotten the speech he made at Vauxhall Garden last July, in favor of the Irish insurrection? Has he forgotten the splendid subscription of \$500, (which we trust is not among the bad debts referred to so suspicious ly in Robert Emmett's letter,) given by the patriot prelate to purchase a shield for the Irish heroes who fought and bled on the terrible battle-field of "Slievegammen?" On that occasion Bishop Hughes was one of the most ardent democrats of this or any other country. He invoked the spirit of liberty and the spirit of religion in the same breath. He made the crowd of listeners at Vauxball almost leap out of their breeches, by his spirit-stirring appeals to their patriotism and their pockets. Now, forsooth, because the "hierogly-phic" account of the battle of Slievegammon was rather incorrect, and the Irish patriots, instead of standing up for their rights, as they ought to have done, all ran away, the bishop takes the opposite tack, and pours out his unmitigated denunciations against every effort in favor of liberty and human

We do not object to sympathy for his Holiness We agree in opinion with the bishop on that point. Pope Pius the Ninth is an exalted, worthy, and benevelent man, and was too good for the age and for the people among whom he was placed. When he ascended the pontifical throne, some of his subjects commenced firing off the firecrackers of liberty, as the boys of New York fire off their crackers on the Fourth of July. His Holiness did not imitate his predecessor, Gregory the Sixteenth, who suppressed every popular movement of this kind, but joined in the sport. He no sooner put on the tiara than he fired off a few himself. The people applauded, and admired the novelty as well as brilliancy of the spectacle. But whether the supreme Pontiff was not sufficiently trained in the preparation of the combustibles, or was detective in his manipulation of them, we regret to be

obliged to add that he burnt his fingers. His Holmess is now at Rome or Gaeta. He is still however, the head of the church. The church is still the same; and the progress of liberty, and the establishment of democracy will no more affect the Catholic religion in Europe, than they do in this country. It is narrow and inconsistent in Bishop Hughes, to take up the cause of liberty, and lay it down again as he would his cassock. Let him get up a subscription to aid his Holiness and we shall help him; and if the Irish directory, or Mr. Emmett, will diagorge the \$25,000, which they have in hand—the shield money inclusive—we have no objection even to hand it over to his Holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth.

A NEW KINK IN THE PHILOSOPHER .- Massa Greeley comes out boldly to defend the recent reduction in the wages of the factory laborers, by the rich manufacturers of New England -How is this ? It was only the other evening, at the annual festival of the Columbian Typographical Society in Washington, that this versatile member of Congress, enunciated the very op posite doctrine with regard to the printing craft. Can there be any consistency or sincerity in this mode of reasoning for journeymen printers on the one operatives on the other. It is about as consist ent, however, as his recent unsparing invectives against the mileage of members of Congress, and this advocacy, a few days afterwards, of an enormous appropriation to them for books. We fear. if Horace continues this line of jim-crowism, his black admirers on Pennsylvania avenue will begin to look at him with the whites of their eyes as he lous light as the people of New York -the hat, and the new coat, to the contrary, notwithst uding We very much fear that Massa Greeley's honesty in these matters is scarcely above suspicion. He is beginning to show his hand more openly than before; and we should not be much surprised if his effectation of humanity and general philanthropy may come out at the little end of the horn, one of

VOTE OF FRANCE.-It may not be generally known that the popular vote of France has been brought out in force, four times, in the last fifty years. We, therefore, give the time and number of votes at each period.

These were all Napoleon periods. They were Napoleon, first, for the Consulat en l'an VIII.; second, for Consulat à vie ; third, for the Empire Héréditaire ; and now, a grandson of the Empress Josephine, and nephew of Napoleon, steps in, forty-four years after the vote on the hereditary empire, and is elected President by an absolute majority greater than Napoleon's full vote at any one of his three periods .

POSTAL MATTERS - The Manchester (Eng.) Ex

aminer gives the following scales of postage :-Not exceeding 56 os. 1 Sate Or Portace.

Not exceeding 56 os. 1 Sate Or Aleve 56 os. 2 Sate Or Aleve 50 os. 2 Sate Or Aleve 50 os. 3 Sate Or Aleve 50 os. 3 Sate Or Sate O Under N OR. The WEEKLY HERALD will be issued at nine

o'clock to-morrow morning. THE Marte - The matte due at Buffalo from the pers are procured from travellers several days in ad-

probably pay proper attention to his business.

Probably pay proper attention to his business.

Movements of Individuals.

The following arrivals took piace y-sterday:—Assaricas—J. Ponce, Philadelphis; G. Barber, Boston; F. Cuching, Hartford; Dr. Thoraby, U. S. N.; Hen. Joe. R. Chandler, Philadelphia; Geo. Hammerdy, U. S. N.; Geo. Duffies, Charieston Arros—J. Audrews, Trenton; D. Fuller, Boston, R. McKemm, Kentreby, Dr. Eddridge, Binghamton; J. Gilman. Connecticut; Capt. Hallett, Queen of the West; C. G. Greene Boston; W. Sweet, Amsterdam; J. Gilman. Connecticut; Capt. Hallett, Queen of the West; C. G. Greene, Boston; W. Sweet, Amsterdam; J. Caynolds, Connecticut; Capt. Hallett, Queen of the West; C. G. Greene, Boston; W. Sreet, Amsterdam; J. Fayson, Conc. Les, Philadelphia; G. Browns. Boston; N. Binch, Cidwon Reynolds, Troy; W. Noyes, Washington (ridwon Reynolds, Tr

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT-Robert C. Ewing, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Missouri, from the 15th instant, when his present commission will expire. William H. Marriett, reappointed collector of the customs for the district of Baltimore, Maryland.

Constitute The President has recognized Jan Jacob Van Wanroy, Consuled the Nethermode for the States of Alabams and Florida, at violus; and F. Jana Gildemester. Common of the Netheriands for the States of Leubisena and Ministippi, at New Orleans.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWART THEATRE - It has been so intensely cold for few evenings past, that the theatre-goers have been deterred, in a great measure, from patronising the dif-ferent places of amu ement with that readiness which is usually ovinced when such great attractions are presented as there are at the Bowery theatre at this present time. The spectacle of "Boadices" is well worth facing the evening air for, and these who have witnessed it all agree that it is the most brilliant piece ever presented at the Bowery; and one cannot speak in too high terms of the completeness with which it has been got up. wiss Wemyse' personation of the noble and devoted Queen Boadicea is fully worthy of her reputs tion and atanding in the dramatic circles, whilst Mr Gilibert's acting, as the agr-d Celt striving to preserve his children from the ruthless grap of the inscient and rapacious Roman invaders of his land deserves the highest encomiums. Miss Taylor looks most charming as the gay and fro loseoms wife of the comical little eye, ter vender, who is so funnily personated by Mr. Wissans, Jordan J. H. Hall, Mrs Herbert and Mrs. Walcott also act well in their respective parts. The magnificant costumes, banners, Amazonian evolutions, elegant dances by large numbers of beautiful temaiss the splendid cars drawn by slaves, and all the other attractions of this piece, render it indeed a most remarkably gorgeous display of stage effects, and they are enthusinatically applauded every evening. To-night the little comedy of "Usole John" will be played first. The stage manager. Mr. Stevens has done much for 'he success of 'Boadicea' by the admirable way in which all in bis department has been done. The various new seenes, too, are most beautiful; indeed, we have seldom seen more splendid scenery on any stage.

Broadway Theatres—It is a remarkable fact in dramatic history and liturature, that of all great dramatic alloss and the stage and the s usually evinced when such great attractions are pre-

iramatic history and liturature, that of all great dra-

matic pieces which have had what is called, in theatrical language, "a run," such as now is nightly wit-nessed at the Broadway, there have been none of cal language. "a run," such as now is nightly witnessed at the Broadway, there have been none of the splendid melodramatic nature and romantic character of "Monte-Criato," if we except, perhaps, in some degree, the single play of Sheridan's "Pizarro." The pieces which have been most famous for long continued runs, are, if we recollect rightly, chiefly the following:—Addison's "Cato," "The Beggars' Opera," and "Pizarro," in England; then "Mose," and now "Monte-Cristo," in New York. The first of the above mentioned dramas altogether owed its popularity to purely political excitement; "The Beggars' Opera," to the singing and andacious novelty of the character of Macbeath; "Mose," here at home, has owed its popularity to its peculiar and familiar local descriptions and Chanfrau's able delineation of the b'hoy; while the "Countof Wonte-Cristo" alone, as now performing at the Broadway, owes its popularity altogether, we may say to the fine acting of Mr. Lester, and the danxiing beauty, interest, and gorgeonasses of the whole piece; that is to say, it stands upon its own merits; it owes nothing to local attractions or popular causes of excitement; it has carried away the town with rapture and delight, from its own intrinsic excellence, the fine acting of the above mentioned unequalled comedian, and the other talented members of the company, the deep excitement and interest of the plot, and the more than oriental grandeur, richness, and magnificence of its scenes, singly and integratly. Last night the run continued as strong as ever, and quite unabated, and the piece was brought forward, if possible, with increased excellence in every part. Lester, as usual, draw down torrents of applause, and hearty, unbounded approbation. Dyot, also, nightly shares no little portion of the public applause in this piece. He is decidedly an actor of pre-sminent and versatile genius. But to be appreciated, this wonderful piece must be seen, and seen often; and the more we see it, the more our delight and interest is increased, both with NATIONAL THEATRE -"Wacousta" is all the rage at

this house, and we must say it is as splendid and inte-

resting a piece as Chanfrau has ever produced, and we doubt not it will have a very long and successful career. The story is founded on border scenes "long time ago" in the western country, when the insidious but deadly attacks of the red man made those parts the scene of many a thrilling and bloody tragedy. Mr Scott as Reginal Morten, or Wacousta. acts with his usual spirit, and supported as he is by the excellent company of the National, the piece is as well acted as it can be. The scene where the schooner is brought on the stage, is a most ingeniously contrived one, and is much applauded every night. Mr. Isherwood, as the Indian maid, acts with much taste, and is much appreciated by the audiences. Booth's Pompey Sip is a very ludicrous piece of acting. Booth has become a great favorite at the National. Herbert, as the skipper of the schooner Firefly, and Dawes, McFarland, Tilton, and the rest, acquit themselves well. The laughable farce of "A Loan of a Lover" will conclude the entertainments this evening. We recommend every one to see "Wacousta," sait is decidedly a great performance.

Burton's Theatax—Notwithstanding the incletime ago" in the western country, when the insidious BURTON's THEATRE -Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather this theatre, last evening was very well attended The entertainments commenced with the popular drama of " Dombey & Son," in which as usual, Mr. Burton was the main feature, as Captain Cuttle; all the other performers were most excellent, and the piece went off with the accustomed rounds of applaine. The next piece was the second representation of the new drama called the "Haunted Man, and the Ghost, by Mr. Brougham; both of which characters were well represented. Tetterby & Co., a new-acters were well represented. Tetterby & Co., a new-apaper seller, by Mr. Brougham; both of which characters were well represented. Tetterby accounty good. These two characters kept the audience in a perfect fit of laughter the whole time, and especially when Mr. Burton flogs the baby. The Wild Boy, by Mr. Parrice, was well played. In fact, the whole piece is well got up, and what is more, it takes exceedingly well with the public. The evening's performance concluded with the first act of the "California Gold Mises." To flight an attractive bill is offered—"Lucy did Sham Amour," "The Haunted Man," and "Slasher and Crasher."

Breadway Cincus — Sanās, Lent & Co. are still enas usual. Mr. Burton was the main feature, as Cantair

"Slaeber and Crasher."

BESADWAY CIRCUS — San's, Lent & Co. are still enjoying a well merited popularity for their exhibitions at the Albambra Among the attractions of the place, the splendid performances of the infantile artists, Maurice and Jessie Sands, take a high place. Master Avmar rides several beautiful acts of horsemanship, whilst Messrs. Stout and Gardner perform comic and daring feats on horsebask. The two clowns, Pentland and Williams, makes world of fun. and the ponies, dascing horses, and trick mare Cindarella, add their part, which is not inconsiderable, to the entertainments. On Saturday afternoon, there will be a performance, so that the juveniles may have an opportunity to enjoy themselves on their appropriate holiday. Christy's Minstrata,—This band now consists of twelve members, and a dozan of more amusing and Their programmes have lately been entirely changed, and they every evening present a new one. We need not say that their rooms are always crowded by most fashionable audiences.

THE New OBLEANS SERENADERS are working their gold mines at the Society Library to great advantage, and their returns must be almost equal to that of any of the famous California gold veins. Swaine rattles his bones every evening, so that they discourse most eloquent music, whilst Rainer, Collins Ole Bull, and the rest, sing most harmoniously. Long may the Serenaders continue to enliven our citizens with their elegant concerts.

MELEDRON — The entertainments here are very amusing, and the crowds that nightly frequent the house are always well satisfied with their visit KEMP's LYCAUM keeps full nightly. It is a well may ged house, and deserving of patronage.

The Great Chinase Museum, now exhibiting at the exhibition rooms in Broadway, is visited by vast numbers of our citizens. The very faithful and elaborate idea which it gives of the manners and customs of that extraordinary people cannot fail to interest all.

James Wallack, Jr., has commenced an engagement at Rochester.

of Rechester.

On Monday last, in Boston, Herr Driesbach made his appearance in an elegant sieigh with his pet tiger by his side. He seemed to enjoy the sleighing high y, and lesped upon his master licking his face and showing other signs of excitement. Mr. T. Placide is in Cincinnati.

The entire dramatic corps of the Lawrenceburg theatre, (is) have joined the church, and destroyed the scenery and curtains of the stage.

The Weather, &c. The mercury stood, at seven o'clock yesterday mo og, at 4% deg ; at 12 M., it marked 16 deg ; at 3 P.M deg | and at 5 P M , 17 deg. above zero. The East and North Rivers were almost impassable on account of the floating ice, and the ferry boats had the greatest difficulty in making their passages. The steamer Senator arrived from the eastward several hours behind her time. The steam togs United States and Trahantua were stove by the ice, while lying at their piers near Oid Slip, and sunk. The ice also made and havor with the shipping all along the piers. The best Conder and brig Alida, lying at the end of pier No. 12 were at one time in great danger, but fortunately their how facts parted, and they swang astern into the slip, and so escaped serious damage. Savarai small vessels were broken adrift, and caused some damage. The brig Absonas had her bowsprit carried away and some other slight breakage was caused, by the unguided contact of vessels in rigging and soars, it appears to be ecider at Whitshall than it is in Wall street. At seven o'clock, yesterday morning, the mercury at the former place indicated only a fraction above sere. of the floating ice, and the ferry boats had the great.

cury at the former place indicated only a fraction above zero.

The thermometer at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday moreing, stend at 4° above zero.

At Alienetown, Pa., the snow is two feet deep.
The sleighing is floaten Nesk is said to be very fine.
On Tuescav evening there were about ten thousand indice and gentlemen enjoying the amusement. The weather was cold the thermometer standing at 2°.

In Philadelphia on Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, the wind suddenly versed to the northwest, and blew in fittul guets for reveral hours, and increased in coldness every moment. On Wednesday evening the atmosphere was clear, but decidedly much colder, so far as feeling was a neerned than any other day this season. Such a spell of weather has not been experienced since the memorable winter of 1837.

The snow at Weston, Platte Co., Mo., on the 25th

The snow at Weston, Platte Co., Mo., on the 25th The Museouri river, at Glascow, Mo., was frozen over on the night of the flat pit, an occurrence which has not taken place since 1842.

The snow is said to be between two and three feet deep at Westfield, Mass.

Court Calendar-This Day. CIRCUIT COURT.—Same as yesterday.

SUPARIOR COURT.—15 27, 11: 17 310, 94, 96, 252, 253, 256 288, 259, 260, 263, 264 266 257 268 269, 271, 272, 274 275, 275, 275, 275 255, 257 to 254 300 to Sof, 314, 315, 316, 320 Common Paras - 1st Part - 237, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 289, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255.

TELECRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

Wasnington, January 11, 1840.

The Senate assembled as usual, and proceeded to the opsideration of the morning business.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE. from the Secretary of State, which was read so low by the Clerk, as not to be heard.

Various petitions were presented in favor of the reduction of postage, which were duly received, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Bonzano of Arbaneas year notice of a bill for the establishment of a port of entry in the State of Arkaneas.

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Mr. Bonzano of arbaneas and a port of entry in the State of Arkaneas.

Mr. Bonzano of Illinois, reported a bill in favor of the assigness of military land warrants, which was read twice.

The Indian appropriation bill, lately passed House, was taken up, and read twice House, was taken up, and read twice

INDEX LAWS AND TREATIES OF THE UNITED STAYES.

Mr. BENTON, of Missouri submitted a resolution for
a continuation of a synoptical index of the laws and
treaties of the United States, which, after a slight discussion, was adopted

ARLIEF OF JOHN F. BALOWIN.

This being private bill day, the Senate took up the
bill for the relief of John F. Baldwin, owner of the brig
Gli Blas. Without any further action upon it, it was
postponed.

Mr. Douglass. of Illinois moved to make the C formis bill and the report the order of the day for M day week next, which was adopted; when after transaction of some other unimportant business, motion, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1849. The members convened at noon, the Speaker in his seat, who called to order. The journal of Wednesday was then read and approved.

THE RUPPALO MARROR REPORT. The SPRAKER said the first business in order was the ecolution from the Printing Committee, in favor of printing an extra number of the Secretary of War's Report respecting the Buffalo harbor.

Mr. NATHAN K HALL, of Buffalo, spoke carne Mr. Nathan K Hall, of Buffalo, spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution, and proceeded to reply to Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, who had, last Tuesday, made a speech arainst the printing of extra copies of said report. He said the cost of printing, against which the gentleman of Georgia had so strongly protested, was about \$15. This was the amount arainst which the gentleman had made such a harangue about extra vagancy, for a local chiest He compared the commerce and the population interested in the harber of Buffalo, with that of all Georgia. He said this Georgia economist, of gigantic intellect, was understood to an terialn appirations to be placed at the head of the War Department.

Department
The House manifested some merriment at the remarks of Mr Hall.
Mr. Toombs, being absent from his seat, could not

reply.

Mr. Conger, of New York, added some remarks accusing Mr. Toombs of inconsistency on the subject of printing the extra copies of the report called for.
The subject was further discussed by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky; Mr. Henley, of indians; and Mr. Schenck, of Ohio; and was finally laid aside.

Olvil. AND DIFLOMATIC APPROPRIATION SILL.
On motion, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr Smith, of In., chairman, and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

whole on the State of the Union. Mr Smith, of In., chairman, and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

MILEAGE.

Mr. EMBRER, of In., advocated his amendment for reducing and equalising the mileage. He said that thirty members now received \$28 per day for this session, while thirty others received but \$9 per day. Towards the close of Mr. Embrec's speech.

Mr. Herley held an amusing conversation or collequy with him about their respective chances of reselection, at the drollery of which the House was convulsed.

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, followed, and alluded to Mr. Greeley's publication relative to the milesge of members, in the New York Tribune, and declared that it was a small business. He praised his own constituents for their intelligence, indulgence and confidence, and concluded by proposing an amendment for increasing the pay of members.

Mr. Greeley, the floor, and proceeded to justify the publication he had caused to be made in the Tribune. He asked if any member had been charged with taking a larger amount than the sum stated in account.

Mr. Turnera of illinois.said yes He was charged with taking an excess of over eight hundred dollars beyond whatever sum he would have been entitled to, if his mileage had been computed by the nearest pot route Mr. Turner declared the publication malicously false, and that he was responsible for what he said.

Mr. Garreley was again interrupted and complaints made by Mr. Haralson, of Georgia. Mr. Barrow, of Tennessee, and Mr. Brawn, of Mississippi, for the manner in which the publication bore against them. The members of the House all huddled in the centre, and Mr. Garreley was again to or Mississippi. For the manner in which the publication bore against them. The members of the House all huddled in the centre, and Mr. Garreley, amidet the agitation, proceeded.

yielded to

Nr Schenge. of Oble, who read the Tribune publication, to show that it was a sneer at Congress, and asked Mr. Greeley if it was not a sneer.

Mr. Greeley replied, that it was a slant at members who refused to do right

Mr. Schenge.—That is, to vote as the member from New York votes. Mr. SCHENCK—That is, to vote as the member from New York votes. Mr. Schenck stated the course that he pursued about mileage, and seked Mr. Greeley if he denounced that as dishonorable Mr. Greekev said in reply, that he disclaimed charg-

mg dishonor in such cases

Mr. Muarsy, of New York, got the floor, when, on

MIL MURIN, of New York, got the Hoor, when, on motion, the committee rose.

Mr. Vinton, of Obio, offered a resolution limiting the debate on the civil bill in one hour after the bil was next up in committee, which was adopted.

Mr. Belgher, of Maine, from the Missage Committee, submitted a report, which was not read.

Mr. Styphens of Georgia, objected, and moved an adjournment, which was carried.

New York Legislature. ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1840. SENATE.

THE NEW YORK PLOATING DRY DOCK CO A bill was reported to amend the charter of the York Floating Dry Dock Company.

A hill was passed for the election of a supervisor ach ward of the city of Ution.

The bill previously introduced to amend the charter of the American Baptiste Home Missionary Society was taken up, and ordered to its third reading in the committee; which reported progress.

mittee; which reported progress.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION ERIDGE CO.

The bill to incorporate the Niagara River Suspension Bridge Company was taken up. There was no personal liability in the clause in the bill. It was passed over.

THE FOWERS OF SUPERVISORS.

The bill in favor of investing Boards of Supervisors with legislative powers relative to division of towes, location of county buildings. &c. was debated at some length in committee, but was not disposed of.

length in committe, but was not disposed of.

THE PARDONING POWER.

The bill relative to pardona, was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The bill requires applications for pardons to be signed by the District Attorney and the presiding Judge, trying the prisoner, accompanied with a statement of the fasts of the case, by the District Attorney, and notice of the application to be published four weeks in the State or county paper.

The bill met with much opposition, and many objections were urged against it. Its opponents contended that it interfered with the constitutional rights of the governor. The District Attorney might values to make application. No action was had upon the bill, and it was laid over.

The Artor Library Association Bill was taken up, and passed through the Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY. ASSEMBLY.

LEASED LANDS IN NEW YORK CITY Mr. Barwan presented the petition of Mr. Lewis A. Rutherford, relative to certain leases of lands in New York city.

WILLIAMSBURGH BORROWING MONEY Mr. Caoss reported a bill authorising the trustees of Williamsburgh to borrow money.

Mr. Barren gave notice of a bill for the regulating, putting up, and sale of kee oysters.

Mr. Camprett laid on the table a resolution respecting the Commissioners of the Camal Fund, and urging the propriety of limiting the deposites of camal money in banks, to one-third of the amount of the capital of

an oanse, to one-ture or the amount of the capital of said banks, respectively.

THE CODE OF PRACTICE.

During the debate, yesterday, in the Senate, Mr. Fuller intimated that the Board of Commissioners would report amendments in the present code of plead-ings and practice.

ings and practice.

LECTION RETURNS.

The debate in the Committee of the Whole, on the bill giving to the commissers powers to make corrections of elections returns, was continued.

The bill was reposed, on the ground that its results would prove missalterous. It conferred too much discretionary power on the canvassers. The bill was not disposed of

disposed of

The day for making canal appointments was postpen-d until the 8th of February.

Adjourned.

Onto Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10, 1849. Both houses have been in ression through the day, and much excitement has characterized the discus sions, which have been mainly upon various amond ments to propositions before the legislature, relating to the rejection of the vote from the county of Loranse. The democrate signify their determination to contest the election of Ford to the last,

The Cholers in the South_Bu iness, &co., &co NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 1849. The Boardof Health of this city yesterday pronoun

ed the Cholers no longer epidemic here; the malady is rapidly disappearing, business is resuming its aconstomed channels, and citizens are returning.

Vicksnuno, Jan. 10, 1849.

There are no new cases during last 24 hours, and the city is now considered healthy; it is very cold and a strong north wind has concurred with the favorable weather to dissipate the cholers. Trade is resuming its accustomed activity—the markets are unchanged

Pritianus on, Jan. 10, 1849.

The weather here is extremely cold—the markets unchanged. Two of our citizens have arrived to day from New Orleans sick with choiers, but both are reported convalescent.

Agitation of the Slave Question in the Illinois Legislature.

CINGINNATI, Jan 10, 1840. The Illinois Legislature have passed resolutions instructing their senators and requesting their represen-tatives to use all honorable means to procure the snetment of such laws by Congress as to expressly prehibit the extension of slavery in newly acquired terri-tories. The vote in the Senate stood 4 year to 11 mays -in the House, 38 year to 34 nays.

Rallroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1840. Jno McCaffray, of Middletown, was run over by the ears this morning, and killed, near Harrisburg. An inquest found a verdict that he came to his death by being run over by the cars, while benumbed and partially insensible by the cold.

Cold Weather.

UTICA. Jan. 11, 1849. The thermometer at sunrise this morning, in this city, stood at 17 degrees below zero. This is the coldest morning we have had for some years.

Markets.

Markets.

CINCHNATI, Jan. 10, 1849.

The markets generally are very dull. Small sales of four have been made at last rates. Hogs. The markets is dull, and there is no quotable chauge in prices.

There have been 350,00 head of hogs packed up to the present time this season, being 90,000 head more than last. Sales of linseed oil at 52 cents, from store.—Whiskey—Demand fair, and prices unchanged.

City Intelligence.

The Munder Case in Struce street.—The Corener held an inquest, yesterday, at the 4th ward station house, on the body of Michael Driscoll, aged 18 year, and a native of this city, who came to his death by a wound inflicted in the left breast, by a bov named Cornelius Cuddy, on Wednesday night, while in the coffee and cake shop of Richard Marshall, No 7 sprace street. From the evidence adduced on the inquest, it appears that Driscoll was in liquor, and while in that state was very quarrelowe, always wanting to fight. The boy, Cuddy, was employed by Mr. Marshall as waiter, and the deceased same late the shop with some others, apparently for the purpose of raising a muss. An attack was made on Cuddy by the deceased, and the crockery broken; and Cuddy, in order to defend his person, selsed a knife and made a plunge at Driscoll, which took effect in the left breast, and caused his death.—The jury, after deliberating on the facts, found the following recioit:—That the deceased, Michael Driscoll, came to his death by a wound inflicted by the boy Cornelius Cuddy and that and wound was inflicted without any mailoc and in self defence. The boy was thereupon discharged from custody.

DEATH FROM GOLD—On Wednesday afternoon one of the policemen of the Eighth ward found a man named John Dawns, lying in the rearred No. 40 Lunens street, almost frozen to death. The unfortunate man was removed to the station house and restoratives used in the endeavor to resuscitate him; but the relief came too late. The frost flend had seized his prey, and would not release him; the citadel of tire yielded to the attack, and the poor man died at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was not known at the police station house what Dawne's exact position in life was; but it is a great deal more than probable that he was wending his way around the abodes of the'poor in Laurens street to obtain an ungrudged permission to warm his ill-ciad limbs at some humble ctow, or perchance ventured out from his own graret to colicit the a

"Ah! little we reck of the cheerless hearth, Or the broken window pane."

Alas: how little do the wealthy, who have so much power to do good, appreciate their potency at the present inclement reason.

"Ah! it sy nove dream 'acath the covering warm Of their soft and our ained bed, Of the scanty rug and the shiver ng form, And the yawing roof o'erhead."

Mr. Turners. of Illinois.said yes He was charged with taking an excess of over eight hundred dollars beyond whetever sum he would have been entitled to, if his mileage had been computed by the nearest post route. Mr. Turner declared the publication maliciously false, and that he was responsible for what he said.

Mr. Greeler was again interrupted and complaints made by Mr Haralson, of Georgia. Mr. Barrow, of Tennersee, and Mr Brown, of Mississippi, for the manner in which the publication bore against them. The members of the House all huddled in the centre, and much confusion prevailed.

Mr. Greeler, amidst the agitation, proceeded. He read that if he did eit a paper, he worked as hard as any member in the House, or in committee.

Mr. McKay. of North Carolina, here interrupted him and complained of injustice to him in the publication.

Mr. Greeler resumed, and replied to Mr. Root, but yielded to the public burial ground. His reason for so doing was that his father had been absent from home some time, and no one knew where he had gone. The towestigation proved that Mr. Buskirk's apprehensions were well founded; he recognized in the corpes of the cld gentleman found frozen in the new building, the remains of his father, and he, of course, took means to pay proper respect to them. But the investigation resulted in more than the enlightenment produced on this subject. It appears that on Wednesday, twelve hodies were sent up from the city and ought to have been received at the public cem-tery, only eleven out of the dozen, however, were received, and the enquiry naturally enough suggests itself, what became of the twelfth? Medical colleges and private dissecting classes must be furnished with subjects; but it would be just as well to know how they produce tham. If it be unpleasant to make a public traffic in the master, let, at least, the authorities know what is going on. Who is concerned in this matter? Dou't be frightered, young gentlemen doctors; we only want to see things done according to rule.

A Foundling in Good Quartens — At about half-

ered, young gentlemen doctors; we only want to see things done according to rule.

A Foundaing in Good Quanters —At about half-past eight o'clock on Wednerday evening, when, as all will recollect, the cold was excessive, the family of Mr. Albert Fisher, who resides at 38 First avenue, became by some means aware that a package had been left at the front door. An investigation was at once instituted, and said package proved to contain one male infant. The little fellow was comfortably and respectably clad, being provided with all the little appradages to the infantile wardrobs. He gave evidence at once of the healthy condition of his lungs, by striking C sharp, and proceeding to run through a passage of considerable length in the chromatic scale. He was induced to cease his music; and on becoming quiet, presented in bimself so flattering a specimen of infantile papperism, that Mr Fisher, having no children of his own proposed to keep this one until called for; he may, therefore, consider himself informally installed as guardian to this little frost drop.

and. on becoming quiet, presented in himself so fattering a specimen of infantile pauperism, that Mr Fisher, having no children of his own proposed to keep this one until called for; he may, therefore, consider himself informally installed as guardian to this listle froet drop.

The Lost Found-The Dead Alive.—The following developments took place sesterday at the office of the Commiscioners of Emigration The whole story furnishes sufficient capital for a novel, or a magazine story at least, it appears that some days since a German by the name of Bain, who had lately arrived in this country, was arreated in Bucks country Pa, on suspicion of having murdered bis wife. He told his friends, and all who questioned him that he had lost his wife shortly after he landed in New York; and that having made what exertions he could to find her, he had concluded to proceed to his destination in Bucks county, without her, trusting that she michly by some happy chance, be restored to him there. This story he always told but could not prevent on his acquintance to believe it. They found out that he had caused a petiticoat which had belonged to his last wife to be made over into garment for his som wear. This discovery was duly promulgated, and, with some triding coroberations, was magnided into very streng circumstantial proof of the supposed fact that Bain had murdered his better half, and made some unaccountable disposition of her bony. These suspicions finally assumed form, were duly attested before a magletrate, and the poor German soon found himself deprived, not only of his wife but of his liberty also. He was, in chort, committed to Bucks County jail on suppletion of murder. His position was now rendered so decidedly unenvisible and precardious without the subject of Mrs. Bain's whereaboute one light tops the subject of Mrs. Bain's whereaboute one light tops the subject of Mrs. Bain's whereaboute one light tops the subject of Mrs. Bain's whereaboute one in the country some time, and we had been there and heartily into the

Fine -A fire broke out about 1 o'clock on Thursday sorning, in the store of Mr. Asa Hill, No. 202 Green.